TRIPLE SHEET.-THREE CENTS.

DRY GOODS.

C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

JJAH-DOMETO

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! GREAT REDUCTION.

Cheap Black Silks. Cheap Fancy Silks. Cheap Moire Antique Silks. Cheap Corded Silks.

### DRESS GOODS!

Balance of Stock at Reduced Bates

50 PIECES OF PLAIN DELAINES, AT 25 CTS. 10 PIECES FIGURED MOHAIRS, 35 CENTS. EXTRA WIDE PLAID MERINOES, \$1. HEAVY PLAID POPLINS, \$1.25. FINE BLACK ALPACAS, 62 CENTS.

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MCASE BALMORALS, a Great Bargain, \$1.75.] 1 CASE BALMORALS, a Great Bargain, \$2.25. 1 CASE BALMORALS, a Great Bargain, \$2-75.

W A A IS ! B

#### LADIES' CLOTHS!

VELVET BEAVERS. WHITNEY BEAVERS. CHINCHILLA BEAVERS. ASTRACHAN CLOTHS. TRICOT BEAVERS. BLUE CLOTHS. WHITE CLOTHS. SCABLET CLOTHS. OPERA CLOTHS.

#### MEN'S WEAR.

FINE BLACK CASSIMERES. CASTOR BEAVERS. REQUIRMANT REAVERS. MARRIS CASSIMERES. BIOLLEY CASSIMERES. CHEAP WOOL CASSIMERES.

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GOOD MATERIALS FOR BOYS, 75 CENTS ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, \$1. EXTRA FINE WOOL CASSIMERES, \$1.15 DARK EXTRA HEAVY CASSIMERES,

VERY FINE NEAT STYLES, \$1.50.

LARGEST STOCK OF CASSIMERES IN THE CITY.

AT LOWER PRICES THAN AT ANY TIME DURING THE SEASON.

LANCASTER QUILTS. LANCASTER QUILTS. LANCASTER QUILTS. LANCASTER QUILTS.

BY THE CASE OR SINGLE QUILT,

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS BU II SUP

DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO., Importers, Jobbers, and Retailers

#### DRY GOODS,

No. 727 CHESNUT ST HAVE MADE A GREAT

EDUCTION IN PRICES Their Stock is unriv bled for extent, variety, and

general adaptation to t wants of buyers.

Moire Antiques, Shawle, Velvets. Cloakings, Silk Poplins. Wool Popling, Corded Poplins, Rich Plaid Popling, Rich Plaid Merinoes, Calored Merinoes, Printed Merinoes, Empress Cloths, Velour Russe, Biarritz. Eping lines, Bombazines, Tamisse. Mous Delaines, Black Alpacas, White Alpacas, Colored Alpacas, White Reps, Black Reps. Colored Reps, French Chintzen, Damasks and Diapers, Towels and Napkins, Doylies and Table Covers, Counterpanes,

Blankets, Blankets, Blankets, Gloves and Honery,

Flannels,

Mourning Goods. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street. LYONS VELVETS.

#### BEST MAKES OF LYONS VELVETS.

FOR LADIES' SACQUES AND MANTLES

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO, 11 19 Stipt No. 727 CHESNUT Street. PURPLE VELVET CLOTH,

FOR LADIES' SACQUES AND MANTLES, JUST RECEIVED.

JAS R. CAMPBELL & CO., 11 19 6trp] No. 727 CHESNUT Street. FROSTED BEAVER CLOTH,

SPLENDID QUALITY.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO., 11 19 6trp No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

C'LOTHS FOR LADIES' WEAR

A large assortment of NEW STYLE CLOTHS, just opened, at REDUCED PRICES

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO., 11 19 6(rp) No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

**CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER** Have determined to offer their

ENTIRE STOCK At such prices as will effect a

RAPID REDUCTION, And give purchasers an opportunity of selecting a

useful and acceptable HOLIDAY GIFT. Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St., ABOVE WILLOW.

OPERA AND PROMENADE CLOAKS. Velvet and Cloth Cloaks,

Basques and Circulars, MADE IN THE BEST STYLE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,



FOURTH AND ARCH.

HAVE FIRST QUALITY LYONS VELVETS. EXPENSIVE SHAWLS

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FULL LINE OF SILES. FULL LINE OF DRESS GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

# LLIKE LINEN STORE

428 ARCH STREET.

CHEAP SALE.

PIECES

POWER-LOOM TABLE LINEN,

MARKED DOWN.

Persons wanting

LINENS.

Should avail themselves of this opportunity to get

BARGAINS

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE.

9 17 (12 3kp) No. 828 ARCH Street.

#### TABLE AND PIANO GOVERS.

We have now received, directly from the manu

FALL IMPORTATION

EMBROIDERED CLOTH

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.

Comprising a Large Assortment, which we are Sciling

AT REDUCED PRICES.

# SHEPPARD VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON

IMPORTERS OF

House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

#### **PARIS DRESS COODS**

AT A SACRIFICE,

FROM AUCTION SALES.

#### LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

In Endless Variety,

AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION,

#### AT M'ELROY'S.

No. 11 South NINTH Street, 10 25 thstu24t4p ABOVE CHESNUT.

### E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHEANUT Street.

Strangers and others will find at No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET

A large and complete assortment of

LACES AND LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,

In great variety, and at LOW PRICES. E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1034 CHESKUT Street. 1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION N. E. COE. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN ST.
We are prepared to show one of the very finest stock
of Shawla in this city, of every grade,
FROM \$1.50 UP TO \$80,

Mest of which are anothen purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.

Long and Square Proche Shawis.

Long and Square Black Thibet Shawis.

Long and Square Blanket Shawis.

Long and Square Blanket Shawis.

Stella Shawis, Breakinst Shawis, etc. etc.

We would also invite attention to our BLANKETS.

Excellent All wool Blankets for \$6. [10 3 3n Fiber qualities at \$7. \$5. \$9. \$10, \$11, \$12. and \$14. In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap DOSEPH N. THORNLEY, N. E. COE RIGETE AND SPRING GARDER.

DRY GOODS.

## PRICE & WOOD

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT, HAVE JUST OPENED

#### FROM AUCTION. Silk and Wool Stripe POPLINS, very cheap.

All-woot Poptine, \$1 per yard,-Plaid Popins and All-wool Plaids. All-wool Delaines and Merinoes. Fine quality Black Alpacas. Fine Black Silks.

#### FLANNELS! FLANNELS

GLOVES!

All-wool Flannels, 83, 37; 45, 10, and 60 cents, Ballardvaic Flannels.
All-wool and Domet Shaker Flannels.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 25, 28, 31, Best makes Blenched and Unbleached Muslins. Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.

GLOVES! GLOVES

A large assortment of Ladies' Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Buff and White Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Colored Cloth Gloves
Children's Red, White, and Bine Cloth Gloves.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH GLOVES. Spun-silk Gloves, fleeced lined, Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery. Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap.
Misses' and Boys' Merino Vests and Pants.

PRICE & WOOD. N W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sta.

N. B .- JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, best quality mported.
keal Kid Gloves, \$1.25 a pair.
Good Quanty White and Colored Kid Gloves, \$1

## FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE RACE,

Will open to-day-One case (1200 yards of Unbleached Canton Flannel, at 25 cents. Same goods we sold at 33 cents aix Unbleached Capton Fiannels, 22, 25, 28, 31, and

37 | cente. White Canton Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 37c., etc. White Flannels, 31, 33, 3/1, 45, 47, 50 cents. Red and Grey Frannels, all qualities. Ladies' Merino Vests, \$1.25, \$1.87), \$1.50, \$1.75

etc. etc. Gents' Merino Vests, 75 cents, \$1, 1 25, \$1 50, \$2, etc. etc. Infants', Misses', and Boys' Merino Vests, Marse-lies Bur au Covers, from Auction.

Cheapest all wool Blankets in the city.

Large lot from New York. Ladies' and Gents' Fieeced Gloves Misses' Cioth Gloves, all sizes and colors, Ladies' Cloth Gloves, desirable colors, cheap, Gents' Cloth Gioves, 50, 75c , \$1, \$1 25, and \$1 50.

# FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

N. B -The "Small Profit, Quick Sale" system enables us to turn our stock often, and to meet "Low Prices" with much satisfaction, both to ourselves and customers.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES Having purchased at the late Auction Sales goods of late importation, sold at a great sacrifice, and with a general reduction or prices or my entire stock, I am enabled to offer great inducements to buyers.

LADIES, NOTE THE PRICES! LUPIN'S FABRICS Lupin's Merinoes reduced from \$1°25 to \$1. Lupin's Merinoes reduced from \$1.37% to \$1°12%. Lupin's Merinoes reduced from \$1.50 to \$1°25. Lupin's plain Rep Poplins reduced from \$1°25 to \$1. Lupin's best quality reduced from \$1°25 to \$1°25. IN ALL THE CHOICE SHADES.

40 pieces of Empress Corded Poplin, a yard and aghth wide, a full line of colors only si-25. Rich Plaid Poplins, at \$1, 41-125, \$12-5, \$1 378. Our \$2 rich Silk Plaid Poplins reduced to 41-56. FROM AUCTION. Several lots of Striped Poplins, a bargain.

One case of corded Silk Epinglines, price \$1.50.
These goods are novelties, and are selling with gr a rapidity.
A complete assortment of Irish Poplins; best goods 82 to.

Daily receiving New Goods from auction. BALMORALSI BALMORALS!

Full, large size, in bright colors, heavy, only \$2.
A full line of Sheeting, Shuting, and Pillow-case FLANNELS! A large stock at low prices One case or extra heavy Canton Flannels, only 25c. G. D. WISHAM,

9 22 stuth3m No. 7 N EIGHT & Street GREAT FALL IN DRY GOODS.

Having purchased largely at the late sacrificing prices we are prepared to sell TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW OLD PRICES. Williamsville Muslin at 35% cents. Torresdale Muslin at 31% cents. Wamsutts Muslin at 37% cents. Brown Sheetings very cheap. Large assortment of Flannels, from 25 to 37% cents

Heavy Canton Flannels, 25 cents. CLOTHS for Ladies' Cloakings, from #1 75 to \$10 per LYONS VELVET, \$12, worth \$15, warranted all Silk.
VELVET from \$11 to \$22 per yard.
(constantly on hand, a full line of HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING GOODS at prices below competition.

McCURDY & DUNKLE, No. 140 North EIGHTH Street.

T. S. I. M. P. S. O. N. S. S. O. N. S. Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries Hoslery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiels, Plain and Hemstiched, Hair, Nall, Tooth, and Plaie Brushes, Combs, Flain and Fancy Soaps, Perumery, Imported and Domestic, Puffs and Part Boxes, and an endignative of Notions. and Demestic. Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endivariety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', and
and Chiltien's Undervests and Drawers; Er
German I colory in Cotton. Merino, and Wc
Cib. Cr. die and Bed Hankets.

Marseillet. Allenda's, Lancaster,
Quilts.

Tab'e Littens, Napkins, Toweind American Crash.
Bordered, German Roll. Ruse'
Buriaps.
Ballardvale, Weish, and Sers of sil widths at
A full line of Nursery SIM PSON'S SONS',
N. 8, 921 and 24 PINE Street.

Office Ankers We Will Offer Office of this mankers, suchtly solled, which will be sold all-wedder the usual prices, viz.:—A sood Blanker much of pair; larger and heavier for 85 per pair; very tor, 17.9; also, harveiles Quits, slightly smoked at 187, for 25 each. We are also offering every make of muello at the very lowest market piloes.

HOW H. PENNELL, NO. 621 MARKET Street,

ter of great islands, comprising that pertion or Ocearica commonly called Malaysia, Of these islands Borneo is the most extensive, and, if you call Australia a continent, it is by far the largest island in the world. Situated on the equator, stretching from seven degrees of north to four degrees of south latitude, and from 108 degrees to 119 degrees of east longitude, its extreme length is eight hundred miles, its breadth seven hundred, and it contains 320,000 square miles -an area seven times as great as that of the

populous State of New York.

BORNEO AND RAJAH BROOKE.

Off the southeastern extremity of Asia, and

But though its size and importance are so great, though it was discovered by the Portuguese as early as 1518, though several European nations have at various times had settlements on its coasts, though it is rich in all the products of a tropical clime, and in base and precious metals, diamonds, and stones, and though its climate, contrary to what might have been expected, is in many localities salubrious even to an American or European constitution, yet until recently almost nothing was known by the world of its surface, its products, or its inhabi-

The causes of this ignorance are obvious. The very shape of Borneo is unfavorable to discovery. A lumpi-h mass, like Africa and Australia. the ocean has nowhere pierced it with those deep bays and gults in which commerce de-lights to find a shelter and a home. And though it has navigable rivers, their course is through the almost impenetrable verdure of the tropics. and they reach the sea amid unwholesome jun gles. The coast, moreover, is in most places marshy and unhealthy for the distance of twenty or thirty miles inland; while the interior is tilled with vast lorests and great mountain ranges, almost trackless to any but nauve feet. Be-sides, the ab-ence of all just and stable government has reduced society to a state of chaos. And to all this must be added piracy, from time more merial sweeping the sea and ravaging the and. Under such circumstances, if there were ntile opportunity for commerce, there was none or scientific investigations; and only by the enterprises of commerce or the researches of science do we know of new and distant coun-

Many races inhabit Borneo; but the Malays and Sea and Land Dyaks greatly preponderate.

the Malays, who come from continental Asia, are the conquering and governing race. In neir native condition they are indolent, treachrious, and given to pracy. The very name venge. But well governed, they prove to be much like other people, susceptible to kindness, capable of affection, amiable, fond to excess of their children, and courteous to strangers. The rea Dyaks are piratical trices, dwelling on the coasts or borders of rivers, and subsisting by rapine and violence. The Land Dyaks are the descendants of the primitive inhabitants. They are a mild, industrious race, and re-markably honest. One hideous custom, that of preserving the heads of their fallen enemies as ghastly tokens of victory, has invested the name of Dyak with a reputation of criefly which is not deserved. This singular practice, originating, it is said, in a superstitious occurs to propitiate the Evil Spirit by tious desire to propitiate the Evil Spirit by bloody offerings, has in process of time become connected with all their ideas of manly provess. The young girl receives with proud satisfaction from her lover the gitt of a gory head, as the noblest proof both of his affection and his heroism. This custom is woven, too, into the early traditions of the race. The Sakarrans tell us that their first mether who dwells now in that their first mother, who dwells now in heaven near the evening star, asked of her heaven near the evening star, asked of her wooer a worthy gift; and that when he presented her a deer she rejected it with contempt; when he offered her a mias, the great orang-outang of Borneo, she turned her back upon it; but when in desperation he went out and slew a man, brought back his head, and threw it at her feet, she smiled upon him, and said that was indeed a gift worthy of her. This legend shows at any rate, how fixed is this babit, not alone in the passions of the people, but also in their traditional regard. Yet, strange as it may seem, they are an attractive race. A missionary's wife who has known them well declares that they are gentle and kindly, simple as children, disposed to love and reverence all who are wiser and more civilized than themselves. Ida Pfeiffer concludes that the Dyaks pleased her best, not only among the races of Borneo, but among all the races of the earth with which she has come in contact. And a cultivated Englishman, with wealth and social position at command, has been so attracted to them, that he has favished both his fortune and The social condition of the Dyaks has been sufficiently wretched. Subjected to the Mula, s. they have been forced to work in the mines without pay, while they were liable at any moment to be robbed of their bomes, and even of their wives and children. not live like men," said one of them, with great pathos. "We are like monkeys, hunted from place to place. We have no houses, and we dare not light a fire lest the smoke draw our

enemies upon us. Running along the whole northern coast of Borneo, eight hundred miles, and inland perpagative with the stand borneo Proper, one of the three great Mohammetan kingdoms into which the island was divided as early as the sixteenth century. This State is governed, or rather misgoverned, by subtantial and proper him, by rainly by a sultan, and, under him, by rajahs and pangerans — officials who give to the commands of their nominal superior but a scanty obedience. For two centuries Borneo proper has been steadily settling into anarchy and barbarism. With a government both feetile and despotic, it was torn by intestine wars, crushed within by oppression and ravaged with out by piracy, until commerce and agricultyly the twin pillars of the State, were semed threatened, and not one element of ruley could to be wanting. What evidence ofe fact that be more striking than the staxteenth cen-Bruni, its capital, which in Unlation of more tury was crowded with a souls, had in 1840 than two hundred thousa inhabitants?

tury was crowded with a souls, had in 1840 than two hundred though inhabitants? scarcely fourteen though asting empire came. To one corner of a voung Englishman twenty-live years he had no governmental simply a gently allow, and no advantages of any alliances toding capire, except such as sprang sort for possession of a sagacious mind, an unfrom all temper, and a heart thoroughly in dapathy with the oppressed. Alone he has achilt up a flourishing State, introducing commercial activity and the habits of civilized life where only appression and misery were, and has achieved an enterprise which seems to belong rather to the days of chivairy than to a blodding, utilitarian age—an enterprise which, in romance and success, but not in carnage, calls to mind the deeds of the great Spanish captains in the New World.

James Brooke, the second and only surviving son of Thomas Brooke, a gentieman who had acquired a fortune in the service of the East India Company, was born in India, April 29, 1863. At an early age he entered the employ of the same company to whose interests his father had given his best days. In 1826, as a cadet, he accompanied the British army to the Burmese war, was dangerously wounded, received a furlough, and came to England. To restore his health and gratify his curicity be spent the year 1827 in travel-

ling on the Continent. His forlough having expired, he embarked for India, but was wrecked on the voyage, and could not report for duty in proper season. This was one of those apparently fortuitous direcumstances which so often change the whole aspect of a man's life. At any raie, it was the turning-point in Mr. Brooke's career. Finding that his misfor'une had cost nim his position, and that he could not recover it without tedious formalities, he left the service. Uncontrolled master of himself, and endowed with sagacity and courage of no ordinary stamp, he was ready for any undertaking which his adventurous spirit or his love of research might dictate. In fact, it was during this interval of leisure that he embarked for China, and on his passage saw for the first time the Eastern Archipelago. He was painfully interested in the condition of Borneo and Celebes, those great islands, sinking apparently into hopeless decay. His sympathies were awakened by the sufferings of the helpless natives, and his indignation was aroused by the outrages of unbridled piracy. His feelings can be best gathered from his own language. "These unhappy countries afford a str king proof how the fairest and richest lands under the sun may become degraded by a continuous course of oppression and misrule. Whilst extravagant dreams of the progressive advancement of the buman race are entertained, a large tract of the buman race are entertained, a large tract of the globe has been gradually relapsing into barbarism. Whilst the folly of fashion requires an acquaintance with the deserts of Africa, and a most ardent thirst for a knowledge of the customs of Timbuctoo—whilst the trampet tongue of many an orator exeites thousands to the separated from it by the Chinese Sea, lies a clustoms of Timbuctoo—whilst the trumpet tongue of many an orator exeites thousands to the rational and charitable object of converting the Jews or of reclaiming the Gipsies—not a single prospectus is spread whread, not a single voice is raised in Exeter Hall, to relieve the darkness of this paganism and the horrors of this slave-trade. Under these circumstances, I have con-sidered that individual exertions may be usefully applied to rouse the zeal of slumbering philan-

> transient character. His dreams henceforth were to visit these islands, see them for himself, study their patural history, understand their social condition, and ascertain what avenues could be opened for trade, and what steps taken to redeem the oppressed native races. In 1835, the death of his father teaving bim master of an independent fortune, enabled him to realize his dreams. He was a member of the Royal Yacht Club, as well as owner and commander of a yacht—a position which admitted him in toreign ports to all the privileges of an English naval officer. In this little vessel he resolved to undertake an adventurous voyage of the covery. He approached his enterprise with a covery. He approached his enterprise with a wary forethought. "I was convinced," he says, "that it was necessary to form men to my par-pose, and by a line of steady and kind conduct pose, and by a line of steady and kind conduct to raise up a personal regard for myself and an attachment to the vessel." He cruised three years in the Mediterranean, carefully selecting and training his crew. He studied thoroughly the whole subject of the Eastern Archipelago, and acquainted himself as perfectly as possible with the minutise of seamanship and with every useful art. And when his preparations were all complete, on the 16th of December, 1838, he set sail for Singapore. in the yacht Royaust, a vessel of one hundred and forty-two tons, manned by twenty men and officers, with an armament of six 6-pounders, and a full supply of small arms of all sorts. Such were the mighty resources wherewith he began an emberprise which has ended in raising him to the government of a petty kingdom, and to almost sovereign influence over the whole empire of

thropy."
The feelings thus awakened were not of s

Borneo Proper.

The reader has already had glimpses of the feelings which prompted this expedition. In a communication to the "Geographical Register" he more fully untokis his views; and from this to gain a clear idea of the character and motives of the man. That his ardent mind had been fired by a study of the cureer of his great prede-cessor, Stamford Raffles, is evident. That he cessor, Stanford Laties, is evident. That he was himself one of those energetic, restless netures, to which idleness or mere routine-work is the severest of penalties, is equally evident. He had, moreover, a large share of that kind of enthusians which the cond, excasions men of this world call romanne, and which delights to fasten on objects seemingly impossible. He was like the old knights, rejoicing most when the field of their devoir was instant and dangerons. Yet not allow there has the men. gerons. Yet not altogether like them. rather a man of the tweitth century, disciplined and invigorated by the hard common-sense and sharp utilitarianism of the nineteenth century. And we must not torget that he honestly wished to benefit the native races. Every page, may, atmost every line, in his journals and letters, bears witness to his profound compassion for the despised and down-trodden Dyaks. Aside from this, when we remember that he was a genuine Englishman, proud of his native and genuine Englishman, proud of his native hand and thoughtful always of her aggrandizement, we need be at no loss to understand his motives. He went forth to gratify a love of saveuture, "to see something of the world and come back again," to extend a little the realms of scientific knowledge, to suggest, perhaps, some plans for the improvement of native character, and last, but not least, to lear whether there might not be opened new aven; for the extension of British trade and British power.

power.

That the methods by which these object were to be attained were not very well diff said, "to his own mind, is clear. He him they's little cast myself upon the waters, like hill know me book; but whether the world have of in-And some years after, alludin to a charge of in-And some years after, alludin to a charge of in-And some years after, alludin to a charge of in-And some years after, alludin to a charge of in-And some years after, alludin to a charge of in-sailered very rapidly; and the position at once; and, in the first as frey responsibility we will and the first as frey responsibility we will be doubt, his direct and have since begge was investigation. He took primary pyen a some scientific knowledge, with hipping so mean observer; and he prohimselo prosecute, wherever opportunit ocposed, researches into the geography, nearly fistory, and commercial resources of these story, and commercial resources of thee slands. If he had ulterior ends, as ye they existed in his mind as fascinating areams rather than well-defined plans.

After a tedious voyage of nearly \$1\text{\text{months}}, the Royalist reached Singapore, June, \$39. While Mr. Brooke was engaged in refiting his yacht, and anxiously revolving in his mad low he should obtain permission to penetree ato the neighboring kingdom of Borneo, he laried that Muda Hassim, uncle of the Sulta, and Rajah of Sarawak, the northwestern province of Borneo, had displayed great humanity towris a crew of shipwrecked Englishmen. On recit. ing this information he started at once for S<sub>Th</sub>-wak, hoping to get some hold upon the Ram, and by such help to pursue his researches. But the time of his visit was most unfortunate The whole province was in a state of open-re-bellion; so that while he was received cour-teously, and permitted to make some local sur-veys, nothing of importance could be accom-plished. Baffled and wearied by delay, he saker back to Singapore, and from thence to Geleba, where he remained several months, engaged a extensive explorations, and in collecting spec-mens to illustrate the natural history of tha

island.

Mr. Brooke returned from Celebes worn out and sick, and was obliged to remain at Singapore several months to recruit his strength. In August, 1840, he made a second visit to Sarawak, intending to tarry there a jew days, and then proceed homeward by the way of Manilla and China. "I have done fully as much as I promised the public," he writes. He found things in much the same state as when he left, No progress had been made in the suppression (Continued as the Eleventh Page).

[Continued on the Eleventh Page ]